

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


TO THE

Buckingham Town Council,

ACTING AS THE

Urban District Council.

1914.



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Buckingham acting by the Town Council as the Urban District Council.

THE CORNER HOUSE,

BUCKINGHAM,

January, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fourth Annual Report for your District.

Physical Features.

The District consists of the Town of Buckingham itself, and the three outlying hamlets of Gawcott, Lenborough and Bourton. The Town itself is situated in a valley on the banks of the River Ouse. The surrounding parts on the hills around. It is almost an entirely Agricultural district, and the occupation of the people is mainly in Agriculture, with the exception of Messrs. Thew, Hooker and Gilbey's Peptonised Milk Factory, which employs a good deal of labour both male and female, and then there are the occupations in shops, small trades, etc, common to a town of this kind.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

I have estimated the population of the Borough of Buckingham to the middle of 1914 to be 3321.

Births and Birth-rate.

61 births were registered in the district during 1914, giving a birth-rate of 18·3. This is one more in actual number than last year. Of these births 5 were illegitimate, three less than last year.

Deaths and Death-rate.

The gross total of deaths registered in the borough last year were 61, curiously enough an equal number to the births, giving a gross death rate of 18·3 per 1000. Eleven of these deaths, however, occurred amongst persons, who, though living in the District at the time of death, yet were non-residents, and these deducted from the gross total gives a result of 50 residents dying in the Borough. To these must be added two deaths of residents which occurred outside the District and reported to me, giving a nett result of 52 residents of the Borough of Buckingham dying during 1914, and a nett death-rate of 15·6. This is the highest death rate since 1909. The majority of the deaths occurred during the early part of last year, especially January, amongst the older people.

Causes of Death.

By referring to Table III. it will be noted that 28 deaths occurred amongst residents of 65 years and upwards, and 13 between the ages of 45—65 years. Cancer accounted for 4 deaths; heart disease for 7; pneumonia for 3; influenza for 2; and kidney disease for 3. Of the other defined diseases, cerebral hæmorrhage accounted for some and splenic anæmia for another, but the majority were certified as “senile decay.” There was one death due to pulmonary tuberculosis, but no death due to any other infectious disease.

There were 12 deaths in Public Institutions in the District.

There was one case of suicide not included in the Table, which occurred in the case of a groom at the White Hart Hotel, who was a non-resident in the District. Death was caused by cutting his throat, and a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned by the coroner’s jury.

Infantile Mortality.

There were three deaths during the year of infants under one year of age, giving a death rate per 1,000 births of 49·1. This is lower than last year. Two of them were due to congenital defects and one to “convulsions.” This is satisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.

During 1914 there was very little infectious disease in the District. During the year “ophthalmia neonatorum” (an inflammatory disease of the eyes in infants) was made “notifiable,” and one case of this only was notified, the other cases were one of scarlet fever, one of erysipelas, and six of tuberculosis. The case of scarlet fever occurred in a farm house, and was successfully isolated in his own home, no other cases occurring. The subject was a private in the Army home on leave, developing the disease the day after arrival. The officer in command of his regiment was notified of the fact, but reported that no other case had occurred in the regiment. The cases of tuberculosis consisted of three pulmonary tuberculosis and three of other forms (two testicular and one hip), and of these one of the former died. This continued small amount of infectious disease is very satisfactory, and one hopes it may continue, though one never knows when an epidemic may visit the District. It is worthy of note that during the latter part of the year nearly 500 troops of the Royal Bucks Hussars Reserve Regiment have been billeted in the town and no case of infectious disease, except one case of chicken-pox, has occurred amongst them. The arrangements made for co-operation in dealing with such cases, if occurring, is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Disinfection
etc

(i.) Diseases other than Tuberculosis. On receipt of notification, a visit is promptly paid to the house of patient by your officials, and the question of isolation considered. When possible, patients are isolated in their own homes, but where there is any doubt as to the safety of this procedure the cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital up Brackley Road. The Sanitary conditions of the house are inspected, and any defects, if any, are immediately caused to be put in order. If the case is to be isolated at home, then full instructions are given to the proper person, as to the proper means to be carried out for isolation and proper disinfectants are issued and provided for use during the time. The disinfectants employed in your district are (1), a carbolic acid solution for use for floors, utensils, and washing crockery, etc., etc., and in weak solution for hands ; (2), a solution of corrosive sublimate, for washing all clothes, etc., after previous boiling ; (3), in the case of scarlet fever, eucalyptus oil, and in this connection let me add, experience in this district tends to show, that when this oil is properly applied *daily*, and conscientiously, spread of infection is lessened, and the disease, in practically every case, has been limited to the original case. During the course of the disease, periodic inspection of the house is carried out by your Inspector of nuisances, and when the case ceases to be infectious, disinfection of the premises is carried out by formalin lamps, full instructions given as to disinfection of bed clothes, etc., and cleansing of room with disinfectants, and where necessary, re-papering and whitewashing caused to be done. In all cases, co-operation with the medical man in charge of the case is sought, and always readily obtained, and gratitude must be expressed to their help.

If the case is removed to hospital, disinfection of the infected house is carried out as above immediately on removal of the patient. The Isolation Hospital consists of four wards, each capable of holding two patients, or eight in all. In case of children one ward will hold three. It is situated on half-an-acre of ground, surrounded by a corrugated iron fence 6ft. in height, and is right away from other inhabited dwellings. During the time it is not occupied it is in charge of a woman (Mrs. Owen) in the town, who visits regularly and attends to its cleanliness and airing of beds and bedding, etc., so that it can be opened immediately should occasion arise, and when opened, Mrs. Owen acts as a nurse, unless very serious cases occur, and then a special nurse is obtained to assist. This hospital is only for cases other than small-pox and tuberculosis, and again is only capable for isolating one form of disease at a time, and though the emergency has never arisen,

yet the time may come when a case of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever may require isolating together, and this, under present circumstances, cannot be done. It is to be hoped an opportunity may occur before long to provide another small separate "block" so that this difficulty may be overcome.

All work of disinfection is done under the personal supervision of your Sanitary Inspector. In cases of diphtheria, by a resolution passed by Council some five or six years ago, bacteriological examination of swabs and provision of anti-toxin are given in cases which your Medical Officer of Health certifies to be necessitous. Of course during 1914 no such work has been done, as no cases of this disease were reported.

(ii.) The houses of all cases of tuberculosis reported are inspected by your Sanitary Inspector on receipt of notification of disease, and all defects of drainage, if any, etc., caused, to be remedied. A pamphlet on the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease is issued. Dr. Burra, tuberculosis officer under the National Insurance Act, visits here once a fortnight, and any medical man desirous of seeking his advice on any tuberculosis case can do so, and through him sanatorium treatment for insured persons can be obtained should this be thought necessary. On receipt of notification of death of a tubercular subject, as in the case of one during 1914, disinfection of the house as described for other infectious diseases is carried out, especially as to boiling all clothes and bedclothes as is possible, and otherwise, by formalin, etc. It is a question, of course, whether disinfection such as this has any very great effect against the tubercle bacillus, other than the boiling of clothes, but it ensures absolute cleanliness, and is of great use in again teaching the lesson of the contagious nature of tuberculosis, and the extreme care that should be taken in such cases to prevent a spread of the disease.

Small-pox.

No cases were notified during 1914. Our arrangement for dealing with a case of small-pox are as follows:—Immediately on receipt of notification of a case, a telegram is sent for the Ambulance from the joint Isolation Hospital near Fenny Stratford, and the case is removed there. Disinfection of the premises is then rigourously carried out, all bedding, etc., being burnt, if necessary. All contacts quarantined, and steps taken to obtain vaccination of same, if possible.

During 1914 there were 39 exemption certificates from vaccination granted. That is 65% of the babies born in the Borough during the year are unprotected by vaccination against that dread disease, small-pox. There is no necessity for comment, the figures speak for themselves.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

*Water
Supply.*

In my report for 1913, I referred to the trouble with the water from the large pump being "Cloudy," owing to a deposit of Oolite Clay. This trouble was continued in 1914, and caused a great deal of anxiety, as it became almost necessary to rely on the smaller pump for supply. Attention was turned to the supply from the Akeley Wells, and a thorough investigation of these undertaken. All the wells were opened up, thoroughly cleaned, and attended to, and in addition, Mr. Cecil Schmitz, Water Diviner, discovered another spring close by the side of one of the wells, which evidently had been missed in the original workings. The result of all this work was that the Akeley supply was greatly improved, both in quantity and in quality, for the deposit of red sand, which caused such trouble in the past, was removed. In connection with all this work with the Akeley wells supply, I must mention the gratitude owing to Alderman T. Osborne, for the very great interest he took in the work, and the great assistance he gave.

This extra supply from Akeley made it possible to cease working the large pump, and attention could now be given to that. The pump was raised 36 feet, and now it is found possible to obtain clear water. All this work has resulted in an excellent supply of good clear water to the town, and owing to the increase in the Akeley supply there has been a considerable reduction in the expenses of pumping, etc. The Gawcott Road wells have also been thoroughly cleaned out and attended to, and here again, a better and cleaner supply obtained. All this is very satisfactory.

The hamlet of Gawcott has its own supply obtained by gravitation from a well up Hillesden Road. This supply continues satisfactory.

*Rivers and
Streams.*

Pollution of rivers and streams is prevented by the method of disposal of sewage on the Sewage Farm. There was one thing of note during the year, however, in the latter part. It was noticed that a fairly large number of dead fish were floating down the River Ouse, above the Sewage Farm. One of these fish and a sample of river water were sent away for analysis. It was found impossible to discover anything from the fish, but the report on the water, while proving there was no poisonous matter contained, yet showed that there was an oily substance floating on the top of the water, and it was conjectured that this, whatever it might be, would prevent oxygen being absorbed by the water, and the fish would die from suffocation. The matter is being investigated by your officials, but since then, up to the time of writing, no more oil has been seen on the water and consequently no more dead fish.

*Drainage
and
Sewerage.*

The disposal of all such is dealt with at the Pumping Station, and through that on to the Sewage Farm. At the end of 1913 two "three-throw ram pumps" and two 7h.p. oil engines were installed by Messrs. Tangyes, of Birmingham, and at the time of my last report had hardly got into working order. It was found that the valves gave continual trouble owing to blockage with paper, etc., at frequent intervals, and to obviate this Messrs. Tangye advised the adoption of a finer screen than at present in use. This was done, and though there was some improvement, yet the blockage continued. Messrs. Tangye now sent a representative down, who watched the working of the pumps for a week, and altered the fixing of the valves as the result of his observations. Since then there is still more improvement, though the valves still block occasionally, yet the tank is emptied daily with the exception of a certain quantity in the "sump."

"Cleaning out" of the tank during 1914 only had to be done every six months by means of a chain pump driven from one of the oil engines.

*Closet
Accommoda-
tion.*

A full tabular statement will be found at the end of this report of the approximate number of different types in the District. It will be noted that in the town of Buckingham itself, with its water supply and drainage and sewage system, that, with the exception of 12 closets, all the rest are water closets. The existence of these 12 privies is due to the fact that they belong to houses which exist in parts of the town too low to be able to drain into the sewers, and the contents are easily dealt with on the sites themselves, no contents of privies being collected by the Council's carts.

In the hamlets of Gawcott, Bourton and Lenborough, the system of closet accommodation is dealt as in other rural villages by "privies," either fixed or movable, with the exception in Gawcott of 8 water closets.

Scavenging.

This is done by the public scavenging cart and removed to the Sewage Farm, where it is ploughed in. In Gawcott the refuse is collected by the cart and disposed of in a field.

*Sanitary
Inspections
of the
District.*

The details of these are found in the Sanitary Inspectors' statement. There was one nuisance of an urinal connected with a Public House in the District, but this is now being remedied by the owner.

*Premises
and Occupa-
tions Con-
trolled by
Bye-laws
and
Regulations*

Only one Common Lodging House now exists in the District, which is satisfactorily kept, otherwise there are no more details to come under this heading.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the schools in the District are excellent. During 1914 certain alterations were done to the Council Schools in Well Street, which has greatly improved the conditions, both in lighting and ventilation. There was no necessity to close the schools during the whole year. The inspection of school children by myself, acting as Assistant School Medical Officer, still continues, and proves of value, and the treatment of teeth, etc., as set out in my last report, bears very satisfactory results. The health of the children is on the whole of a high standard, and the large majority of defects found at these inspections are of a minor character, the great majority being defective teeth, and next in rotation enlarged tonsils and adenoids. These, though, are both important to health, and it is to be sincerely hoped that parents will take due notice of any such defects brought to their notice by these inspections and take full advantage of the treatment offered them under the County Council scheme.

Food.

(a). Milk Supply.—The standard of milk produced in the District is of a good and high character, and all dairies and cow-sheds are kept in a satisfactory manner. Details appended show what improvements have been made during the year, and the numbers on the register. Periodic inspections are always made during the year.

(b). Other Foods.—No carcasses or parts of carcasses have been condemned during the year. The condition of the slaughter-houses remains excellent. No carcasses have been condemned for tuberculosis.

(c). Sale of Food and Act.—The local Superintendent of the Police is appointed Inspector under this Act.

Housing.

Full details of work done under this heading in the Sanitary Inspector's statement attached. The Inspections this year are lower than last year, owing to the fact that the time of your officials was largely taken up during the summer months, when most inspections are done, with the important alterations at the Water Works, and also the fact that the houses now coming under inspection are of the larger type and the inspections naturally take longer. It was not found necessary to issue any closing orders.

In my report of last year I fully dealt with the procedure carried out in this District under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and also as to the character of the houses, and I also pointed out that there was no doubt a demand for new houses. During 1914 a special Committee was appointed to consider the question, and the matter was very fully discussed,

and an Inspector from the Local Government Board paid a visit and attended a meeting of the Committee, to advise on several points under discussion. Sites were sought for and inspected, and much useful work done. In the end, a particular site was offered to the Committee, who recommended it to the Council, for the purpose of erecting a certain number of cottages for working classes. However at this time, the war had occurred, and the Council decided to postpone the matter for a definite time, to come up again for discussion, as they did not think the time was favourable. It is to be sincerely hoped, now that the matter has progressed so far, that when a better time does come, it will be found possible to continue the scheme.

*Workshops,
Workplaces,
etc.*

All continues satisfactory, and no list of outworkers has been received.

THE WAR.

Troops.

During the last three or four months of 1914 there has been billeted in the town of Buckingham the Royal Bucks Hussars Reserve Regiment, consisting of nearly 500 men. This has been an excellent thing for the town, and has been the means of improving and keeping going local trade at a time of great importance, and what might have been a time of distress to many people.

A sudden increase of nearly 500 men to a population of the size inhabiting this district was an important thing, and the co-operation of the Medical Officer in charge of the troops (Dr. Driscoll) was sought, as to the dealing with any case of infectious disease that might occur. A case of chicken-pox did occur, as previously mentioned, and Dr. Driscoll applied to the Council for help in isolation. It was decided to be impracticable to offer the use of the Isolation Hospital in Brackley Road for this purpose, because of the chance of the outbreak of any notifiable disease, but the offer of spare bedding, etc., belonging to the Council, was made, to be used in any temporary hospital which might be arranged for the purpose. The case was, however, successfully isolated in a billet, and no other infectious case has occurred since, which is more than satisfactory. In the event of any notifiable disease occurring amongst the troops it will be notified to me in the ordinary way and dealt with in the Isolation Hospital. With the concurrence of Dr. Driscoll a list of billets was obtained from the Headquarters, and the houses were inspected, under my instructions, by your Sanitary Inspector, when all was found satisfactory and no tendency to overcrowding. For the treatment of any serious illness or accident other than infec-

tious Dr. Driscoll applied to the Nursing Home, whose Committee sanctioned the use of certain beds for the purpose.

Distress.

To deal with any case of distress, occurring owing to the war, other than relatives and dependents of soldiers and sailors (these being dealt with by the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Fund), a local Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Mayor, acting under the County Committee formed for this purpose, and full arrangements made for the collection of subscriptions, and to deal with any case that might occur. At the time of writing it is satisfactory to note that no such case has occurred, though all is in order should the emergency arise.

In connection with the relatives of dependents of soldiers and sailors, I should like to note that, acting in conjunction with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Fund Committee, and in accordance with the universal step taken by the profession all over the United Kingdom, the local medical men have offered to give free medical attendance to such cases as are in need of it and necessitous, and the local chemist, to dispense all drugs at cost price.

Lastly Buckingham under a local Committee has received and provided for a number of refugees from Belgium. Arrangements have been made by the Committee for these poor people to be given hospitality in houses and in families of the town and neighbourhood, and a local fund raised for the purpose.

Such, briefly, are the steps taken in the district to deal with any conditions that can be foreseen owing to this terrible war. Should others occur they will be dealt with as they arise.

In conclusion, let me tender my thanks once more to Mr. H. J. Chapman, A.S.R.I., for his assistance during the year, and to his help in preparing this report.

Your obedient servant,

T. EBEN PEMBERTON, M.B., B.S.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914,
for the Urban District of Buckingham, on the administration
of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	All twice per year.	Nil.	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (other than outworkers' pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..			
Total			

2.—Defects Found.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness.. .. .	} Nil.			
Want of ventilation.. .. .				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	Nil.		
	unsuitable or defective.. .. .	Nil.		
	not separate for sexes	Nil		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	} Nil.			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report				
Total				

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Milk Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmaking and Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coachbuilding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gas Working	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electric Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, Painters and Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...							46

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedi- able under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector						Nil
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

T. EBEN PEMBERTON, M.B., B.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

January, 1915.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years for the
Buckingham Urban District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected		Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Num-ber	Num-ber						Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1909	3170	82	25.8	74	23.3	15	0	10	121.9	59	18.6	
1910	3182	78	24.5	36	11.3	7	1	3	38.4	30	9.4	
1911	3285	63	19.1	32	9.7	10	1	2	31.7	23	7.0	
1912	3298	58	17.5	38	11.5	4	2	1	17.2	36	10.9	
1913	3307	60	18.1	39	11.7	7	6	4	66.6	38	11.4	
1914	3321	61	18.3	61	18.3	11	2	3	49.1	52	15.6	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

..

4,773a. 1r. 8p.

Total population at all ages

..

3282

Total families or separate occupiers

..

792

At Census of

1911.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1914 in the Buckingham Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under I.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.		65 and upwards.
Small-pox								
Cholera, plague								
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous croup)								1
Erysipelas	1							
Scarlet fever	1			1				
Typhus fever								
Enteric fever								
Relapsing fever, Continued fever								
Puerperal fever								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis								
Poliomyelitis								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1				1	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3					2	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis..	3							
Totals	9	1		2	3	2	1	

Isolation Hospital.—Isolation Hospital, Brackley Road, Buckingham, provided by the Buckingham Urban District Council.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914, in the Buckingham
Urban District.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during 1914 in Buckingham Urban District.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Ttl. under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Ttl. under 1 Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified... Uncertified	2				2	1				3
{	Small-pox ...										
	Chicken-pox ...										
	Measles ...										
	Scarlet Fever ...										
	Whooping Cough ...										
	Diphtheria and Croup ...										
	Erysipelas ...										
{	Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...										
	Other Tuberculous Diseases										
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
	Convulsions ...						1				
	Laryngitis ...										
	Bronchitis ...										
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...										
{	Diarrhœa ...										
	Enteritis ...										
	Gastritis ...										
	Syphilis ...										
	Rickets ...										
	Suffocation, overlying ...										
	Injury at Birth ...										
	Atelectasis ...										
{	Congenital Malformations ...	2				2					
	Premature Birth ...										
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus										
	Other Causes ...										
		2				2	1				3

Nett Births in the	{	legitimate ..	56	Nett Deaths in the	{	legitimate infants	3
year		illegitimate ..	5	year		illegitimate infants	0

TABLE V.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

Statement, required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of the Section ...	34	113	93	133	56
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6	2	1	...	...
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	6	2	1	...	...
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the local authority	3	5 (3 from last yr.)	1	...	...
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	15	34	19	22	5
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation	3	5	0	1	...
General Character of the Defects found :					
(a) Drainage Defects ... ..	...	3	1	2	2
(b) Closet Accommodation, insufficient or defective ... ..	...	17	8	8	2
(c) Water Supply exposed to surface pollution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Insufficient circulation of air .. ..	...	2	...	...	3
(e) Dampness ... ..	...	1	2	...	2
(f) Insufficient light ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Dirty by landlord's default ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
(h) Dirty by tenant's default ... ..	...	9	3	2	2
(i) Dirty by default of landlord and tenant ... ..	...	2	3	1	...
(j) Insufficient paving ... ..	...	13	2	3	4
(k) Deficient method of refuse disposal ... ..	...	83	44	24	1
(l) Internal defects, walls, ceilings, floors... ..	...	50	36	26	14
(m) Defective roofs or gutters and down pipes ... ..	...	13	5	5	1

NOTE.—The Medical Officer is also required by the Article above-mentioned to include in his Annual Report, in addition to the above particulars, any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said Section. He should also include an account of any other action taken by the Local Authority under the above-mentioned Act bearing on the public health.

TABLE VI.

Borough of Buckingham.

Statement required by Article XIX (14) (1) of the Sanitary Officers
(outside London) Order 1910.

TOWN OF BUCKINGHAM—

Number of Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	3
„ „ „ „ movable „	...	...	9
„ „ Fresh water W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	641
„ „ Waste water and Hand Flushed W.C.'s	...	...	2

GAWCOTT, LENBOROUGH AND BOURTON.

Number of Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	56
„ „ „ „ movable „	...	...	74
„ „ Freshwater W.C's ... ..	...	...	6
„ „ Wastewater and Hand Flushed W.C's	...	...	2

BOROUGH OF BUCKINGHAM.

	1912	1913	1914
Privies with fixed receptacles converted to moveable	—	—	—
„ „ fixed „ „ Freshwater w.c's	1	2	—
„ „ fixed „ „ Wastewater w.c's	—	—	—
„ „ moveable „ „ Freshwater w.c's	—	—	—
„ „ moveable „ „ Wastewater w.c's	—	—	—

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Summary of work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Urban
Sanitary District of Buckingham during the year ended
31st December, 1914.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1908.

	Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	56
s. 17.—	Houses represented as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	—
	Closing Orders made...	...	...	...	...	—
	Houses closed—after Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	—
	without Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	—
	Houses made habitable	...	...	...	...	—
s. 18.—	Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—
	Houses demolished—after Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—
	without Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—
s. 15.—	Notices served—formal	...	...	...	...	—
	informal	...	...	...	...	17
	Houses made habitable	...	...	...	...	5

NUISANCES (PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS).

	Inspections (not included above)	...	...	...	...	25
	Complaints received	...	...	...	...	4
	Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	...	...	4
	Nuisances abated—by persons responsible...	...	...	...	...	7
	by Council in default	...	...	...	...	—
	Summonses taken out...	...	...	...	...	—
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	—
	1 Statutory notice served to abate nuisance.					

HOUSE NUISANCES (not included above).

	Overcrowding abated...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dirty Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
	House defects remedied	...	...	...	...	—

NEW HOUSES, Etc.,

Extension to Castle Mills.
Extension to Grammar School.
Cross Keys Public House converted to 2 dwelling Houses.

DRAINS, W.C's., PRIVIES, &c.

New Work :—

Drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Earth closets, pail closets or privies constructed	...						—
Privies, &c., converted to W.C.'s—with flushing apparatus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
hand flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Old Work :—

Drains cleansed, repaired or relaid ...	...	...	54
W.C.'s supplied with water (formerly without)	}		—
Privies and W.C's repaired ...		...

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied with water (formerly without)	...	—
Samples taken for analysis :—		
Good	...	—
Bad	...	—
Wells cleansed or repaired	...	5
Wells closed	...	—
Cisterns cleansed or repaired...	...	—
Certificates granted	} <i>Rural Districts.</i>	—
Certificates deferred		

FOOD.

Seizures of unsound food (details separately)	...	—
Summonses taken out	...	—
Convictions	...	—
Food surrendered (details separately)	...	—

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	6
Inspections	...	...	Once a month
Carcasses examined	...	...	—
Defects found—Defects remedied	...	...	—

BAKEHOUSES.

On Register	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	quarterly
Defects found—Defects remedied	...	...	2

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk on Register	...	9
Cowkeepers on Register	... ..	22
Inspections	... ..	quarterly
Defects found—Defects remedied	... ..	5
The floors of 3 cowsheds have been repaved.		

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

On Register	... ..	46
Inspections	... ..	half-yearly
Defects found—Defects remedied	... ..	—
Complaints received from Home Office	... ..	—
Outworkers on Register	... ..	—
Inspections	... ..	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

On Register	... ..	1
Inspections	... ..	half-yearly
Defects found—Defects remedied	... ..	—
Contraventions of Bye-laws	... ..	—

CANAL BOATS.

On Register	... ..	—
Inspections	... ..	—
Contraventions of Acts and Regs.	... ..	—
Contraventions remedied	... ..	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits paid	... ..	20
Houses disinfected	... ..	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Removal of animals, &c., improperly kept	...	1
Any other matters, <i>e.g.</i>,	... ..	—
Food and Drugs Act	... ..	—
Offensive Trades	... ..	—
Tents, vans and sheds &c.,...	... ..	—

H. J. CHAPMAN,
Cert. R. San. I

